

Abstract

A method and apparatus is disclosed for fast precise material processing and modification which minimizes collateral damage. Utilizing optimized, pulsed
5 electromagnetic energy parameters leads to an interaction regime which minimizes residual energy deposition. Advantageously, removal of cumulative pulse train residual energy is further maximized through the rapid progression
10 of the ablation front which move faster than the thermal energy diffusion front, thus ensuring substantial removal of residual energy to further minimize collateral thermal damage.

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